

opc Bulletin

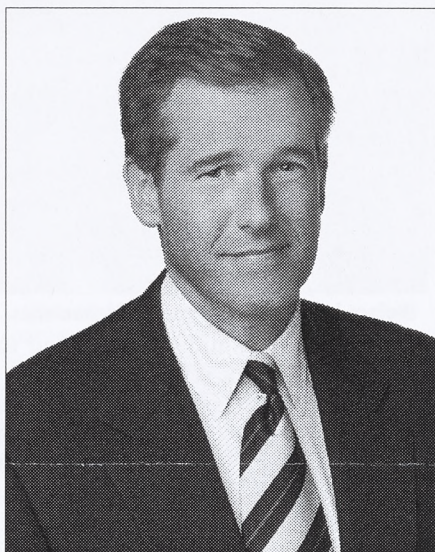
THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, NY • APRIL 2006

OPC Awards Dinner on April 20 *Koppel Honored, Williams to Present Awards*

by Sonya K. Fry

What an exciting time it has been to organize the OPC's 67th Awards Dinner to be held on Thursday, April 20. Just as Ted Koppel was leaving *Nightline*, OPC President Dick Stolley offered him the President's Award. Echoing Bob Woodward, who received the honor last year, Koppel was concerned that if this were a lifetime achievement award, he is not ready to retire. And he's certainly not. After 25 years as anchor and managing editor at *Nightline*, Koppel has landed at the Discovery Channel, where he will anchor and produce long-form programming. He is also a contributing columnist for *The New York Times* and a senior news analyst for NPR. Koppel is a 42-year veteran of ABC News and a ten-time OPC award winner, the most-honored journalist in OPC history. This year he takes home the crown jewel of OPC awards.

Brian Williams, anchor of the *NBC Nightly News*, will be the awards presenter this year. Williams took over Tom Brokaw's seat in December 2004 and has covered the Iraqi elections, Yasser Arafat's funeral in Ramallah, and the funeral of Pope John Paul II. He received acclaim for his coverage of Hurricane

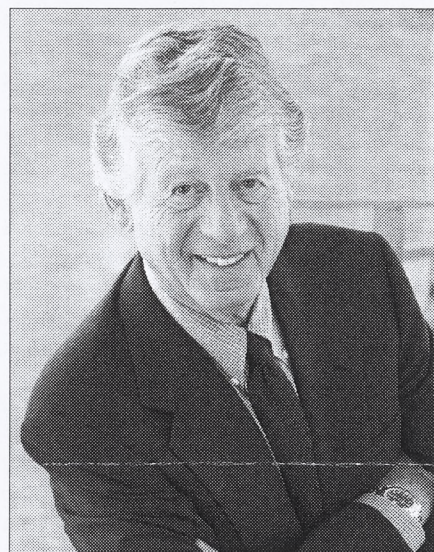


Brian Williams

Katrina. *The New York Times* called his hurricane coverage "a defining moment as a network reporter and anchor." *Vanity Fair* called his work "Morrow-worthy."

The candle-lighting ceremony has always been a moving beginning to the awards dinner. Press freedom continues to be a rare commodity around the world and is increasingly under attack in the U.S. This portion of the program recognizes the hard work of the OPC's Freedom of the Press Committee and pays tribute to the journalists killed in the line of duty in 2005. The family of Peter Jennings will light the candle to memorialize journalists killed last year and to honor the life and work of Jennings.

The other exciting development this year is that the dinner will be held at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel in the new Time Warner Center at Columbus Circle in New York City. The Mandarin Oriental is a world-class hotel chain. The location of the hotel on the 36th floor overlooking Central Park with the twinkling lights of the city below is dramatic and will add to the prestige of the OPC award ceremony.



Ted Koppel

Alexis Gelber, of *Newsweek* and former OPC president, headed up the whole awards process. It is a mighty job to stay on top of 22 judging committees. This year was a banner year for award entries—we had 536, which is 40 more than last year and only nine shy of our all time high in 2003.

Dateline magazine is under the able editorship of OPC Vice President Michael Serrill. *Fortune* magazine is putting together *Dateline* for the OPC this year.

OPC members and one guest may purchase dinner tickets for \$175 each while non-member tickets are \$300 each. Table prices range from a Friend at \$5,000, a Sponsor at \$7,000 to a Patron for \$10,000. Media organizations who win the grand prizes usually take tables and bask in the glory of their award winners, but we urge all media companies to come to the dinner to support excellence in journalism, to support the work of the OPC, and to network. Having a great time and seeing old friends could definitely be part of the agenda, as well.

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The Danish Cartoon Dilemma

OPINION

By Larry Martz

The continuing world furor over cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad has been a troubling episode. It has underscored the flammability of passions in the Muslim world, the rage waiting to be tapped and manipulated, and the danger to world peace and civil discourse posed by the tensions that have been rising in recent years. But the controversy also raises questions about the role of the press and the limits to press freedom.

The OPC's Freedom of the Press Committee has written letters to 11 governments about the cartoons and the mistreatment of journalists who have reported the story or reprinted the drawings. At least 12 newspapers have been suspended or shut down; many journalists have been threatened and harassed; at least 10 have been arrested, and some of them have been charged with offenses that could land them in prison for years.

Our letters, which are posted on the OPC website, varied according to the circumstances. Some countries, notably Belarus and Russia, obviously used the furor as an opportunity to crack down on independent media. As we wrote to Russia's President Vladimir Putin, "We understand the sensibilities that have been offended in the Muslim world by this incident, but it should not be an

excuse or pretext for further inroads on what remains of media freedom in your country." Morocco orchestrated and televised demonstrations against the targeted newspaper. Saudi Arabia actually closed a weekly whose editor said the Ministry of Information had approved the blurred photo of three of the cartoons. The editor also said he printed them in obedience to the country's highest mufti, who had said



Rioters burn a Danish flag in Afghanistan.

the drawings should be published to "expand the volume of anger."

The committee condemned all these abuses of press freedom. We asked heads of state to keep calling for moderation and non-violent protests, but also to remind their people of the value of free and open exchanges of views. As several of the letters noted, "This controversy has been provocative in its origins, mischievous in its exploitation and tragic in its consequences. We hope it may subside

without further damage. But it would be harmful indeed if the episode served to justify suppression of the basic human right of freedom of expression."

All that said and done, the case of the Danish cartoons remains disquieting to defenders of press freedom. I'm among them, and I've been close to absolutist about freedom of the press. But—speaking only for myself, not for the committee—this controversy gives me pause.

There's no denying that the Danish editor who commissioned the drawings had every right to do so, and also no doubt that he was aiming to stir up mischief. In response, the Danish imams who shopped the cartoons all over the Middle East for three months—adding some extra, even more insulting, cartoons that hadn't been printed—were hoping cynically for exactly the reaction they finally got. Equally cynically, governments stoked the rage and used it for their own purposes. And in the end, a good many people died.

It would be easier to put up an absolutist defense of press freedom in this case if the circumstances were a bit different. For example, if *Jyllands-Posten*, which sought out the cartoons, had not previously refused to print an insulting caricature of Jesus. Or if most of the countries of Europe didn't have laws forbidding denial of the Holocaust. (In the midst of

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Memarian: 'Iran is Second to China in Censorship, but Will Soon be Number One'

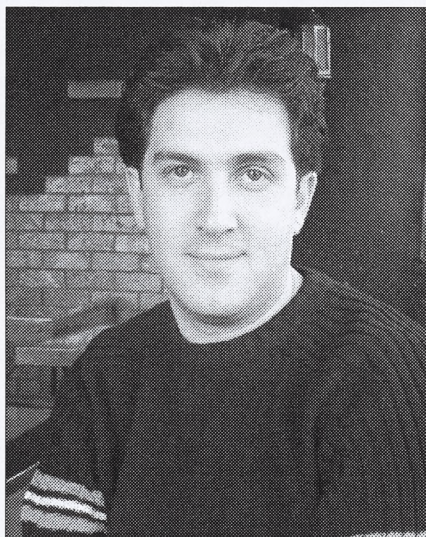
Q&A: Omid Memarian

"The movement for democratic change in Iran is far from dead, but it has undergone a crushing setback, and it is now casting about for new methods and strategies," said writer Laura Secor in a recent interview. In an October 2005 story for The New Yorker, Secor explained that the "new methods and strategies" for creating a more democratic political culture in Iran are being courageously crafted by reformist bloggers, many of them young, many of them threatened with censorship and sometimes even torture or imprisonment.

Journalist, human rights activist and blogger Omid Memarian is a perfect example. Memarian, 31, began writing for a reformist newspaper in 1998 and turned to the Internet in 2001 after the Iranian government effectively closed all independent newspapers. In October 2004, Memarian and 20 other bloggers were arrested. He was detained in solitary confinement, tortured repeatedly and forced to make false confessions. In November of last year, Memarian was honored by Human Rights Watch for his efforts to promote democratic reform, respect for human rights and freedom of the press. He is currently a visiting scholar at UC Berkeley's Graduate School of Journalism. Memarian sat down to talk about blogging, the Iranian reform movement and his role in both with the OPC's Joscelyn Jurich.

Last year, Reporters Without Borders described Iran as "one of the biggest prisons for journalists in the Middle East." How does that characterization relate to the monitoring of websites and blogs?

There are many websites that deal with issues that can no longer be talked about in the print media. It's very hard for the government to control cyberspace. Many of the blogs are anonymous. Sometimes they act as a source for covering the news that the print media cannot cover. During the democratic student demonstrations two years ago, there was no public media coverage. But one of the bloggers was near the demonstration and covered it in real time. Blogs have many functions in



Omid Memarian

our society: to be a news source, to cover the uncovered stories, to talk about our private lives, to criticize social taboos. Many women's blogs talk about sexuality, about male-female relationships and about violence against women. There are 500,000 blogs registered in Farsi and there are thousands of active weblogs in Iran. However, during the last year, the government has established a huge censorship system.

Do you think it will become more difficult for bloggers?

Exactly. Many blogs are anonymous. But I think it's becoming more dangerous for bloggers and for cyber-activists in Iran in the future who write with their real names. Now Iran is second to China in terms of censorship. But I think Iran will be number one soon. The Iranian government is trying to centralize filtering now. The government has put huge resources into filtering and censoring the Internet in the last few months.

Can you bring us up to date on the atmosphere since the election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad last June?

The new government approaches civil society pessimistically. They think that civil society and the media are opening the door for Americans to influence our society and change Islamic culture—they are so suspicious about that happening. Civil society activists

fear the new government.

President Khatami supported NGOs and individuals were allowed to leave the country for international conferences. In the last month, the new government has been trying to inspire fear within activists, journalists and even bloggers. Now they have withdrawn public space for NGOs and are making contracts with foreign institutions much more difficult.

What is the picture more generally for freedom of speech issues and for your own work?

The motivation for people who like to use the Internet in Iran is huge, despite the government's censorship. When, for example, the government arrested 21 bloggers and journalists last year [including Memarian], 128 journalists issued a letter against Tehran. I told some of my friends, "Don't sign this letter, it's too radical." But they said, "No, the government must know that this cannot go on." This means to me that this type of censorship cannot live for long. Technology and social movements will find their ways. For that reason I think the future can be bright, and the government is wasting its time on this censorship.

I think the main point is that the Iranian social reform movements are the frontline for countering the growth of fundamentalism. Hearing their voices can empower them. The international community must understand the importance of social movements in the Middle East and must recognize the complexities in our society. Democracy is a style of life and must be taught. Democracy is a culture, it is impossible to import democracy to somewhere without any understanding of its background and context. I think Iran needs international support now more than before, but it is very important not to do something which destroys its achievements. I hope to get more chances to talk about my opinions. We say in Farsi, "It will happen—it doesn't matter whether it's now or later." So, freedom of speech will happen. It is not very far away.

Omid Memarian's weblog, The Iranian Prospect, can be found at www.omidmemarian.blogspot.com. Joscelyn Jurich, a former OPC intern, is a writer in New York.

Blood, Sausage, Brandy: Bad Day for Pigs

FROM THE FIELD: Hungary

By Marton Dunai

As winter approaches, Hungarians reconnect with their pagan roots and drink blood. To be more precise, they eat it: slaughter a sizeable swine, tap it for its two-and-a-half gallons or so of blood, and fry a couple of pints in onions and lard. Serve with toast, *al dente*.

The sizzling, slippery cream of a meal, which is meant to boost the masculinity of those who get a heap, goes down smooth. The truly macho grease their throats with *palinka*, a homemade fruit brandy so strong that to call it "firewater" seems inadequate. This happens at around 5am. The men drink a few more shots, then go on to chop up the pig, which by lunchtime has been transformed into crates full of meat, some already taking the form of sausages, ham or pickled nose and hooves.

Recently, I was invited to attend what could be called the pig-killing Woodstock: a mass pig slaughtering and sausage-making festival in a town called Bekescsaba, in Eastern Hungary. Bekescsaba is well-known for its sausages, and the local sausage industry obviously requires a gigantic pig population, which is drained of a lot of blood as thousands of Hungarians go medieval.

The week-long festivities typically culminate Saturday and Sunday, when visitors converge on the town to participate in the sausage contest. Friday night, many of them take to the local bathhouse. Most of Hungary is above natural hot springs, and people here are world-class aficionados of the liquid lounge. As steam rises high from the 105-Fahrenheit pools, people float around and chitchat, the calm before the saturnalia to come.

My lawyer friends from Budapest and I did the same, talking at length to one of the founding fathers of the festival, the first Sausage King. Prime Ministers and other dignitaries regularly visit the festivities, he boasted. The present premier is not a fan, but one of the former chief executives, a country boy named Viktor Orban, was here more often than not

since the festival's start nine years ago.

That the tradition is less than a decade old came as a bit of a surprise to me. In the thick of Communism, pig slaughtering was illegal. Everything of any value—certainly a swine that will feed a family for the better part of a year—was considered public property. Still, nearly everyone attended pig killings almost every year, often multiple times.

As the country has joined the ranks of free-trading capitalist alliances, the ritual has become more widespread and open, but it only occurred to locals to throw a party of this magnitude in 1997, the Sausage King said. It makes sense: Organizing something like this costs a lot of money, he said, and it took awhile for locals to realize how lucrative it could be.



Sausage, anyone?

The next day, I got to see what they had wrought. Nearly all of the 40,000 residents in town seemed to have gathered in or around the local sports stadium to join one of the 500 teams making the sausages, supply them with *palinka*, or simply stand around chatting. Hundreds of stands sold last year's ripe sausages, from bite-size ones to five-foot meat snakes. On the perimeter, there was a pig-slaughtering exhibit, accessories fair, and even some political booths, a sure sign of the event's popularity. How much the target audience will remember from the messages is a different matter: Everyone was preoccupied with sausages or alcohol, or, mostly, both.

Giant speakers blasted folk music inside some of the larger tents, and the tipsier sausage rollers thumped around shouting, clearly displaying all their fried blood-derived macho. But the real danc-

ing-time did not come until later in the evening: For now, most concentrated on the task of grinding, mixing and rolling the allotted 30 or 40 pounds of meat. Using equipment that resembles more of an obscene torture device than a food making accessory, they formed neat round piles of sausages. Then they entered the product of their labors in the contest. In the end, there would be a new Sausage King.

Nobody from my group ever learned who won this year's competition. By that time, we were busy consuming what the boys made, leaving nothing for competitive purposes (it was too good to waste on a judge). As our veins bulged with cholesterol, we realized once again that if you want to see the true Hungarian spirit, it's not a bad idea to leave Budapest, the multicultural and globalizing capital.

That evening, the sausage tables were cleared out, and middle-aged Hungarians danced to folk songs and cheesy pop hits from decades ago. They downed massive amounts of everything they saw, from an incredible selection of fine Hungarian wines to barrels of beer, and of course miles of sausage. Before slowly slipping into a *palinka*-induced dancing rage ourselves, we calculated that the festival must generate total revenues nearing \$500,000 in the weekend alone, and in sausage and alcohol sales and other paraphernalia, the total could easily reach \$1 million for the week.

It's unnecessary for a true rural tradition to be hitting these levels of business efficiency, a few people I spoke with said, but mostly they realized that pig killing only reinvents itself. During the Communist era, people had to kill their pigs in the middle of the night, bribing local police to let them do it in peace. If capitalism now enables people to party big, to hell with it, they will. Let's hope we get to stay on this path, my friends and I told each other as we had just one more *palinka* than seemed advisable. It was, after all, pig-killing weekend.

Marton Dunai won the OPC Foundation's 2003 Roy Rowan Scholarship.



PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

GLOBAL: The Danish newspaper cartoons of the Prophet

Muhammad provoked weeks of violent Muslim protests around the world in which scores of people were killed.

Flemming Rose, 47, the culture editor of *Jyllands-Posten* who made the decision to publish the cartoons, went on voluntary leave. But he stood by his decision to publish the caricatures, citing freedom of the press. The repercussions, meanwhile, spread far from Denmark.



Flemming Rose

After the Jordanian weeklies *Shihan* and *al-Mihwar* reprinted the cartoons, the editor of *Shihan* was fired and two editors of *Mihwar* were arrested. The editors said they intended to show that the cartoons were silly and to calm, not provoke, popular anger. In South Africa, the Johannesburg High Court banned publication of the cartoons after one of them appeared in the weekly *Mail and Guardian*. The editor of New Delhi's *Shabdarth* was arrested after the Hindi-language magazine published one of the cartoons.

Two Russian newspapers were closed. **Mikhail Smirnov**, owner of *Our Region* in Vologda, voluntarily closed the weekly when a criminal investigation was launched against his wife, the paper's editor **Anna Smirnova**, after the paper published a composite of the Danish cartoons. In Volgograd, officials ordered the city's official newspaper, *Gorodskiy Vestnik* (*City News*), closed for publishing a cartoon showing Muhammad with Jesus, Moses and Buddha. The paper's editor, **Tatyana Kaminskaya**, said she commissioned the cartoon "to show the unifying force of all religions, which are based on kindness."

Eleven journalists in five countries including Jordan and Yemen faced prosecution for printing some of the cartoons. One of the charged, Jordanian journalist **Jihad Momani**,

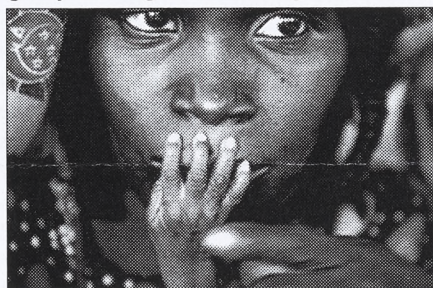


Jihad Momani

wrote: "What brings more prejudice against Islam, these caricatures or pictures of a hostage-taker slashing the throat of his victim in front of the cameras, or a suicide bomber who blows himself up during a wedding ceremony?"

The OPC Freedom of the Press Committee wrote letters of protest to 11 governments, including the presidents of Russia, South Africa, India and Jordan (see page 2).

AMSTERDAM: A color photo shot by Canadian photographer **Finbarr O'Reilly** of Reuters has been selected as the 2005 World Press Photo of the Year. The picture shows the emaciated fingers of a one-year-old child pressed against the lips of his mother at an emergency feeding clinic in Niger. O'Reilly



Finbarr O'Reilly's award-winning photo

will receive his award, 10,000 euros (U.S.\$12,000) and a Canon camera, at a ceremony in Amsterdam April 23. The 13 members of the international jury that selected the winning photo from 83,044 entries included OPC member **Eliane Laffont** and board member **Kathy Ryan**.

BAGHDAD: At least 379 people including three journalists were killed in sectarian riots during the week following the bombing of the golden-domed Shiite Askariya Shrine. Al Arabiya correspondent **Atwar Bahjat**, 30, was standing in a crowd near the shrine and reporting on the shrine attack when she and her cameraman **Khalid Mahmoud al-Falahi**, 39, and sound engineer **Adnan Khairullah**, 36, were abducted and killed by gunmen.

BEIJING: **Yu Dongyue**, 38, a former reporter and art critic for the *Liuyang News* in Hunan province, was freed in February after spending nearly 17 years in prison for splattering eggs filled with red paint on a portrait of Mao Tse-tung

during the 1989 pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen Square. He had been sentenced to 20 years in prison. Family members said Yu was mentally ill and did not recognize them after years of solitary confinement and treatment such as being tied to an electric pole and left in the sun for several days.

BETHESDA, Maryland: **Bob Woodruff**, the ABC News anchor who was wounded in January by a roadside bomb in Iraq (February/March *Bulletin*) checked out of the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda March 16 and moved to a rehabilitation facility in the New York area to continue recuperating. He has regained his ability to walk and talk, the network reported. **Doug Vogt**, the ABC News cameraman who was wounded in the same attack, left the Bethesda Center in February and returned to his home in France with his wife, Vivian, for further treatment.

HONG KONG: The Hong Kong Journalist Association enlarged, laminated and framed the February/March *Bulletin's* obit on **Jack Spackman**, who founded the Association in 1968 to improve the public image of Chinese journalists in Hong Kong. The obit also was posted on the bulletin board at the Foreign Correspondents' Club. Jack died last August, and OPC member **Vernon Ram** copied the *Bulletin* obit for the Journalist Association and the Correspondents' Club.

HONOLULU: At 91, **John Roderick** keeps running and looking ahead. The AP's longtime China expert, he plans to come out of retirement to join the AP team that will cover the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing. Rather than reporting on the competition, John will write about the impact of the games on China's people, institutions and government. He's off to an early start. Late this winter, a



John Roderick (left) and Mao Tse-tung in Yenan, 1946

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PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 5)

Roderick dispatch moved on the AP wires in which he wrote: "After the less than thrilling winter Olympics staged in a country familiar to millions of Americans, the Beijing games promise all the elements of an international thriller: mystery, money, controversy and pageantry."

In 1945-1946, John spent seven months with the Chinese Communists holed up in Yenan, where he met and interviewed Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. During the 1960s, he was a China watcher based in Tokyo. Ping-pong diplomacy opened a crack in the Bamboo Curtain in 1971 when China invited the U.S. national table tennis team to play in Beijing, and Roderick won a visa to cover the matches, his first visit to the Middle Kingdom since the 1949 Communist victory. When the U.S. and China established diplomatic relations in 1979, the AP sent Roderick back to China to open its Beijing bureau.

Roderick joined the AP in 1936 when he was 22, studied Japanese in the U.S. Army during World War II, ended the war with the OSS in Kunming, China, rejoined the AP in 1945, and was based in Chungking, Amman, London, Paris, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Beijing before retiring in 1984. He called the *Bulletin* a "faithful chronicler of the continuing and fascinating lives of a fast-windling band, the foreign correspondents of yesteryear."

JERUSALEM: Zvika Krieger didn't stop when he won the OPC Foundation's Freedman Scholarship this year with an essay on a young Egyptian girl's fight for political freedom. Zvika, a senior at Yale, expanded his essay into a long article that was published in the March issue of *Jerusalem Report*, an Israeli magazine.

LANZHOU, China: *Freezing Point*, a supplement of the official *China Youth Daily*, resumed publication in March after the government closed it in January for publishing an article that blamed Chinese textbooks for whitewashing the savagery of the 1900 Boxer Rebellion against foreigners. The weekly's editor **Li Datong** and deputy editor **Lu Yuegang** were dismissed.

LIVINGSTON, New Jersey: Michael and Jennifer Moran are parents of Hannah Marie Moran, born March 4, weighing in at 7 pounds 11

ounces. Michael, an OPC board member, is executive editor at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City.

LONDON: In a Q&A interview with *The New York Times Magazine*, BBC journalist **David Frost** explained why he joined Al Jazeera International, the new Arab-owned 24-hour English-language news station: "We in the West have been broadcasting our views to the non-Western parts of the world for many years. It is only fair that these non-Western areas should have the chance to return the compliment."



David Frost

◆ Prince Charles is suing *The Mail* for printing a travelogue he wrote after attending the 1997 transfer of Hong Kong from Britain to China. Titled "The Great China Takeaway," Charles' report complained that he had to travel business class to Hong Kong while government officials flew first class, criticized the Chinese Army and called Chinese leaders "appalling old waxworks." Charles wrote the report for distribution to his friends, and he claimed that *The Mail*, in printing the document last November, violated his privacy and was guilty of copyright infringement. A disgruntled former palace employee apparently leaked Charles' writing.



Jiang Zemin, then-president of China, and Prince Charles at the transfer ceremony.

MINSK: Steve Rosenberg of BBC News summed up the March election for president of Belarus: "There is no mention [on radio or TV of incumbent Alexander] Lukashenko's political opponents who have been imprisoned, or vanished without trace." In power for 12 years, Lukashenko has turned Belarus into a

police state, Rosenberg reported, but humor survives. In his pre-election broadcast, the BBC correspondent quoted several jokes he heard in Minsk including: "At the start of the presidential election campaign, Alexander Lukashenko promises to ban censorship if he's re-elected. He wins the vote and immediately issues two decrees—one banning censorship, the other banning the press."

MOSCOW: The beaten body of **Ilya Zimin**, an investigative correspondent for NTV, was found in a pool of blood in his apartment Feb. 27. Police and prosecutors said the murder was not related to his work for the broadcaster, but NTV news editor **Tatyana Mitkova** said she did not rule out that possibility. At least 12 journalists have been murdered in Russia since 2000, and all remain unsolved. The OPC Freedom of the Press Committee wrote to Russian President Vladimir Putin: "Russia is one of the most dangerous countries in the world for journalists to work in...and there are growing doubts about your sincerity in promising to work for press freedom."



Ilya Zimin

MUNICH: Horst Faas, paralyzed from the waist down last year, reports he is doing OK. "My nurse gets me in my electric wheelchair at 9am and puts me in bed at 7pm," he told "People" during a telephone chat in March. "I'm slowly getting my apartment in shape, setting up my books and doing some work on the computer." A veteran AP photographer and OPC member, Horst, 73, was paralyzed last May by a blood clot in his spine in Hanoi after attending a reunion of Vietnam War correspondents (October 2005 *Bulletin*). He said he keeps in touch with old friends by reading the *Bulletin*. Horst's telephone number is 49 89 210 20393.

NEW YORK: Mike Moran, an OPC board member, recruits interns to work in the OPC office, mostly on the club's website while sometimes handling mailings, covering OPC programs and writing byline articles for the *Bulletin*. **Sonya Fry**, OPC executive director, reports that they are doing very well after finishing their OPC work. **Charles Hack** is a staff reporter and photographer at Courier-Life Publications, a chain of Brooklyn week-

lies. After graduating from McGill University with an MA in political science, **Jaclyn Jacobsen** is an adjunct lecturer in the political science department at City University of New York and a contributor to MediaGlobal.org on development issues. **Joyce Li** is finishing her senior year at Bard College. **Erik Sass** is a writer for *Media* magazine, a trade publication covering the advertising industry. **Cassandra Uretz** is a news associate on Reuters' treasury desk in New York City and weekend news assistant at the *New York Daily News*.

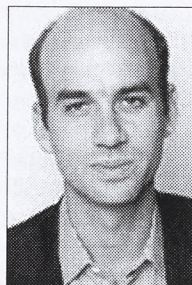
Four of the 14 George Polk Awards presented in April involved international news coverage: **Dana Priest**, *The Washington Post*, for articles exposing a secret network of CIA prisons in Eastern Europe to hold terror suspects; **Joe Stephens** and **David B. Ottaway**, also of the *Post*, for reporting failures in an American program to reconstruct schools and clinics in Afghanistan; *The Chicago Tribune's* reporter-photographer team of **Cam Simpson** and **José More** for uncovering the massacre of 12 Nepalese men lured to Iraq with promises of jobs; and **Brian Ross** and **Richard Esposito** of ABC News for disclosing "enhanced interrogation techniques" used by the CIA at secret detention centers.

Mike Wallace will retire this spring from CBS News' "60 Minutes," which he joined when it started in 1968. "As I approach my 88th birthday, it's become apparent to me that my eyes and ears, among other appurtenances, aren't quite what they used to be," he told *The New York Times*. "The prospect of long flights to wherever in search of whatever are not quite as appealing." But he will keep an office at CBS and be available to do what CBS News asks. Wallace, an OPC member, joined CBS in 1951. His interviews include Eleanor Roosevelt, Louis Farrakhan, Ronald Reagan, Carol Burnett, Kurt Waldheim, Jack Kevorkian, Vladimir Horowitz, Vladimir Putin, Menachem Begin, Anwar el-Sadat and Yasser Arafat.

Nicholas Kristof won a reporting award and then became the prize for the winner of another competition. Kristof, an OPC member and *New York Times* columnist, won a special citation this winter from Harvard's Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy for his reports on genocide in

Darfur. Then the *Times* announced a contest for the college student who wrote the best essay "on why you would make the perfect travel companion for Nick." The prize: a reporting trip with Kristof to the developing world.

James Bennet, 39, former *New York Times* Jerusalem bureau chief, became editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* in March. Bennet had been scheduled to become a *Times* correspondent in Beijing and was being trained in Mandarin. He said he decided to leave daily journalism because of the "uncertain time" for print journalism and "it's a chance to help, encourage and preserve the practice of serious, long-form journalism and a chance to work with great writers and editors." Bennet succeeded **Michael Kelly**, who stepped down in 2002 to return to writing and was killed in Iraq the following year while on assignment for the magazine. Kelly was the first American correspondent killed in the war (May 2003 *Bulletin*).



James Bennet

More than 70 people signed a petition asking the Newspaper Association of America to acknowledge that its predecessor organization (the American Newspaper Publishers Association) "was wrong to turn its back on refugee journalists fleeing Hitler" in the 1930s. In 1939, Carl J. Friedrich, a non-Jewish German refugee and a professor of government at Harvard, was turned down when he asked to speak for 10 minutes to the ANPA about the plight of Jewish journalists who were seeking safe haven from Nazi persecution. After the petition was announced in March, **John F. Sturm**, president of the association, issued a statement: "We regret that the ANPA did not give Professor Friedrich the opportunity to speak to its 1939 convention, particularly since newspapers have played a crucial role in telling stories of the oppressed and providing a voice to those whose stories would not otherwise be told."

The petition was based on research by **Laurel Leff**, a former *Wall Street Journal* reporter who teaches journalism at Northeastern University. In a research paper, she wrote that American journalists did not establish committees to help

Jewish journalists find employment that would have allowed them to come to the United States as refugees as did doctors and lawyers. Leff is author of "Buried by the Times," a book that contends *The New York Times* gave little coverage to the Holocaust (July/August 2005 *Bulletin*). Among the petition signers were **Nicholas Lemann**, dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism; former foreign correspondent **Marvin Kalb** and **Alex S. Jones**, both with Harvard's Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy; and **Leon Wieseltier**, literary editor of *The New Republic*.

The block on West 66th Street between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West where ABC News headquarters stands has been renamed Peter Jennings Way in honor of the broadcaster who died last year. Jennings lived nearby. The dedication ceremony was attended by Peter's widow, Kayce Freed, his two grown children, Elizabeth and Christopher Jennings, ABC News President **David Westin** and New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg. In Philadelphia, the National Constitution Center established the Peter Jennings Institute for Journalists and the Constitution to conduct programs on the Constitution. Jennings, who was born in Canada, developed in the United States an "increasing admiration for the Constitution and a fascination with the men who created it," his widow wrote in a statement. The Center is funded by part of a \$6.4 million grant from the Annenberg Foundation.

Isabelle Clary, a former UPI correspondent in Jakarta and the United States and later with Reuters in Paris, has been appointed U.S. trading and technology editor in New York City for the weekly *Financial News*, which is headquartered in London. Widely circulated in Europe, the publication plans to expand in the United States. Isabelle joined the weekly after nearly two years as communications director for Interactive Brokers in Greenwich, Connecticut.

NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico: In another attack on a Mexican newspaper, two armed gunmen burst into the *El Mañana* newsroom this winter, fired high-powered weapons at more than 20 reporters and editors, and exploded a grenade. Rewrite man **Jaime Orozco Tey**, 40, was wounded in the attack. The

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PEOPLE

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Committee to Protect Journalists said at least four journalists have been killed in Mexico in the past six years for reporting on drug dealers, and five other reporters were killed for motives that remain unclear. Following the latest shooting, President Vicente Fox appointed a special federal prosecutor to investigate crimes against journalists.

PARIS: Veteran AP foreign correspondent **Mort Rosenblum** wrote a seven-page open letter to AP chairman **Burl Osborne** criticizing the wire service for dismissing veteran correspondents. After the letter popped up on the Internet, Mort told "People," "I sent it around to some people who I thought would be interested." In his letter Rosenblum, an OPC member, wrote: "Since 2002, AP has fired, retired or otherwise squandered many centuries of hard-won experience and contacts....I've resisted writing this because I am among those your new executive editor fired....New editors seemed to favor foreign news coverage shaped in Washington and New York. My copy on Europe's reluctance to invade Iraq without evidence was spiked....Burl, as an editor you helped build AP. Defend it now." From 1967-2004 Rosenblum was an AP correspondent in the Congo, Nigeria, Singapore, Saigon and Paris, with time out to edit *The International Herald Tribune* in Paris from 1979-1981.

A Paris appeals court imposed a symbolic fine of one euro (about U.S.\$1.20) on three paparazzi for breaking French privacy laws by taking pictures of Princess Diana and her boyfriend Emad Mohamed al-Fayed on Aug. 31, 1997, the night they died in a car crash. The paparazzi, **Jacques Langevin**, **Fabrice Chassery** and **Christian Martinez**, who were chasing the couple's limousine, earlier were cleared of criminal responsibility for the crash.

SHANTOU, China: The Cheung Kong School of Journalism and Communication at Shantou University is accepting applications for director of an English-language MA program that will start in September and for three professors of English-language journalism. To apply or for more information contact Dean **Ying Chan** at yingchan@stu-edu.net.

SYDNEY: After teaching at Ohio University, **Kate Webb**, who reported from the Vietnam War for UPI, now is back in her native Australia "trying to grow vegetables without rain."

TOKYO: In an e-mail to "People," **Antonio Kamiya**, a former correspondent in the New York bureau of Kyodo News, Japan's national news agency, commented on what computers have done for news writing: "In this copy-and-paste, screen-only age reporters tend to turn themselves into wind bags. Without the rigor of a manual typewriter, many undeserving stories end up so long that you get absolutely lost after reading the first 10 paragraphs and realize there are 20 more to go." Meanwhile, **Shiro Yoneyama**, who succeeded Kamiya as Kyodo's chief English-language correspondent in New York two years ago, returned to Tokyo late last year and was replaced by **Kazuo Mikami**.

WASHINGTON: Another newspaper is shrinking its staff. *The Washington Post* plans to cut about 80 jobs from its news staff of nearly 900 over the next year through buyouts and attrition, not layoffs. Executive editor **Leonard Downie Jr.** said *Post* foreign correspondents may be assigned to cover topics, such as terrorism, rather than report on specific countries, thus eliminating some foreign bureaus. Other cuts will be made in the domestic staff. In a memo to the staff, publisher **Boisfeuillet Jones Jr.** wrote: "During the past year newspaper revenues have flattened while expenses—particularly newsprint—have continued to rise."

Duncan MacDonald, an OPC member since 1960, will receive the 2006 National Tartan Day Award in recognition of her media expertise, which has helped unite the Scottish community in the United States. She has had a daily interview program on WQXR, *The New York Times* radio station; was a columnist for *House Beautiful*, *Yankee* magazine and *The Old Farmer's Almanac*; was executive director of National Friends of Public Broadcasting; and was a leader in the Scottish Coalition that established National Tartan Day, April 6, in 1998 to recognize the contributions of Scottish-Americans to the United States. The award, announced by **James Morrison** of *The Washington Times* and president of the District of Columbia's Tartan

Day Committee, will be presented to MacDonald this summer on Martha's Vineyard, where she now lives.

The International Reporting Project selected 12 senior U.S. editors to spend two weeks in Egypt, April 29-May 12, interviewing political, economic and cultural leaders and Egyptians from all walks of life. They are **Bruce Auster**, National Public Radio; **Susan Benkelman**, *CQ Weekly* and *Congressional Quarterly*; **Jack Epstein**, *San Francisco Chronicle*; **Rosemary Goudreau**, *Tampa Tribune*; **Kathleen Ingley**, *Arizona Republic*; **Darryl Levings**, *Kansas City Star*; **Tina Pania**, *Dallas Morning News*; **Tim Poor**, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; **Eric Ringham**, *Minneapolis Star Tribune*; **Andrew Sussman**, Public Radio International; **Michael Tackett**, *Chicago Tribune*; and **Thomas Watkins**, CNN. The program is directed by OPC member **John Schidlovsky**.

One of **Art Buchwald's** legs was amputated below the knee in February because of a vascular problem that caused poor blood flow. After the surgery, Buchwald, 80, discontinued dialysis for his failing kidneys and checked into a hospice. He explained in a column distributed in March: "I miss my leg, but when they told me I would also have to take dialysis



for the rest of my life, I decided—too much....But in case you are wondering, I'm having a swell time—the best time of my life." Buchwald started his humorous newspaper column in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1949, and the column went on to syndication in 550 newspapers throughout the world. He's the author of several books and winner of a 1982 Pulitzer Prize for commentary. During World War II, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps at age 17, and rose to the rank of sergeant.

Joe Galloway, senior military correspondent for the Knight-Ridder newspapers, plans to leave his desk June 1, move back to his native Texas and write more books. For the past 41 years, Joe, 64, has covered stories from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Vietnam and Iraq for UPI and then Knight-Ridder. He was co-author with

General Hal Moore of "We Were Soldiers Once...And Young," a book describing the first major U.S. battle in Vietnam, which Joe was the only reporter to cover. The book was made into a Hollywood movie starring Mel Gibson. In a Knight-Ridder interview, Joe said: "I consider myself the luckiest guy in the world to have survived against the odds, to have had the experiences, the stories, the people that this profession has given me. And I got paid to do it, admittedly not much."

Galloway, an OPC member, has turned increasingly critical of the Iraq war and U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's handling of it. Rumsfeld invited Joe to lunch to discuss their differences. Joe recalled: "Well, as it turned out, the lunch wasn't quite private, as we were joined by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, two other brass, and a Pentagon spokesman. I've been doing this for 47 years, and it was the first time I had a command performance with an audience like that."

Galloway, whose formal education ended in high school, is finishing another book with Moore, and then Joe will turn to a project traced with sadness: he will finish a book started by **Iris Chang**, author of "The Rape of Nanking," who committed suicide in 2004 at age 36. Chang had done most of the reporting for the book, the history of a U.S. National Guard Naval unit that fought in Bataan in World War II, and her family asked Galloway to complete her work. Joe plans to settle in Bayside, Texas, a town of about 300 people, and write five books in the next 10-15 years. Joe helped establish the Military Reporters and Editors, an organization that awards the Joseph L. Galloway Award for Distinguished Journalism.

Several U.S. congressmen have criticized Microsoft and Google for helping China censor online content; Yahoo for allegedly providing information that allowed China to arrest dissident writers; and Cisco Systems for selling China equipment that maintains censorship controls—all done in order to remain in China's Internet market. Democratic Representative Tom Lantos called the action "a disgrace," and Republican Congressman Jim Leach said Google seemingly acted "as a functionary of the Chinese government." Reporters Without Borders said Yahoo provided China with electronic records that led to prison sentences for journalist **Shi Tao**, who had written an e-mail message about press



Shi Tao

restrictions, and dissidents **Li Zhi** and **Jiang Lijun** for terms of 10, 8 and 4 years respectively. Spokespeople for Yahoo and Google said they were not pleased with what they did but predicted their decisions ultimately will benefit their customers. The Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School said China blocked 90 percent of websites about the Tiananmen massacre, 31 percent of sites about independence movement in Tibet and 82 percent of sites derogatory of former President Jiang Zemin.

YANGON, Myanmar: Maung Maung Kyaw Win, senior reporter and editor of the Burmese-language journal *Myanmar Dana*, fled Myanmar after security agents questioned him and threatened "to make his wife a widow." Military intelligence agents asked him about help he gave to a U.S. journalist in arranging a meeting with a political dissident and ordered him to remain in Yangon for further questioning. In a letter to Myanmar Chairman Than Shwe, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee wrote: "Since Kyaw Win was harassed by your agents, it has been reported that your censorship board issued in January of this year even more stringent regulations restricting interactions between journalists and foreign nationals."

YAOUNDE, Cameroon: Jean-Pierre Amougou Belinga, publisher of *L'Anecdote*, was sentenced to four months in prison and given an \$1,800 fine for defaming a government minister by naming him in a list of 50 politicians, entertainers, businessmen and sports figures whom the newspaper claimed were homosexuals. Homosexuality is illegal in Cameroon and punishable by prison. A judge said the publisher failed to produce any evidence against the minister. Most of the listed men, including the minister, denied they were gay.

WEDDING

Maria Macarena Di Dio, 31, office manager in the Buenos Aires *Chicago Tribune* bureau, and **Brian F. Byrnes**, 29, a freelance American correspondent based in Buenos Aires, were married March 3 by a civil court judge in Buenos

Aires. The couple met in a Buenos Aires nightclub in 2001. Byrnes recalled: "That first night was very difficult for me, trying to communicate with this girl I liked very much but whose language I did not speak. It wasn't until the end of the night on our third date that Macarena finally admitted to me that she spoke fluent English." She explained: "I wanted him to work hard if he wanted to be with me."



Maria Macarena Di Dio

IN MEMORY

Truly he was a Renaissance man. **Gordon Parks** was the first African-American to work as a staff photographer

for *Life*. He spent more than 20 years with the magazine, including two years in the Paris bureau, 1949-1951. He photographed poverty in Brazil including the story of a desperately sick boy in a Rio de Janeiro slum, one of his most famous pieces for *Life*. Parks wrote two novels, including "The Learning Tree," based on his childhood in Fort Scott, Kansas, and he directed the 1969 movie version of that story. He wrote the music and libretto for the 1989 ballet "Martin," a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Parks wrote four books of memoir, four volumes of poetry and several orchestral scores. He composed a sonata for Yo-Yo Ma, helped found *Essence* magazine and served as its editorial director from 1970-1973.

Last year former OPC president **Roy Rowan**, a *Time-Life* veteran and Parks' friend for some 50 years, interviewed



Gordon Parks



A photo by Gordon Parks

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PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 9)

Parks for *Smithsonian* magazine. Parks had just written another memoir and another book of poetry scheduled for publication in time for his 93rd birthday, last Nov. 30. Parks told Rowan he did a lot of his work at night because of daytime interruptions. "Even my three former wives call to tell me they love me," he said. "You see, everybody figures I must be dying, though my doctor assures me I'm going to live to 100. But then I look in the mirror and wonder, what the hell does he know?" Parks, the 15th and last child born to a dirt-poor farm family and once a self-taught piano player in a Minneapolis bordello, died March 7 in his New York City bachelor apartment.



(L-R) Otis Chandler, his mother Dorothy Chandler, President-elect Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan, 1980.

During his 20 years as publisher of *The Los Angeles Times*, from 1960-1980, **Otis Chandler** expanded the paper's national and foreign bureaus from two to 34, including Tokyo, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Rome, Bonn, London, Vienna, Moscow and Saigon. Former national editor **Ed Guthman** and former foreign editor **Bob Gibson**, an OPC member and Korean War correspondent for United Press, pieced together the bureaus. **Tracy Wood**, who worked as an *LA Times* investigative reporter for 17 years after covering the Vietnam War for UPI, wrote in an e-mail to "People": "Guthman said he and Gibson 'had a tremendous amount of freedom. We tried to hire the best people.' The best. For reporters, photographers and editors, that may be the real Chandler legacy." Tracy added: "I'll miss him. Not because I knew Otis. I'd barely met him. I'll miss him because he had the chance to do things right, and he did it." Chandler, 78, died of a degenerative brain disorder Feb. 27 at his home in Ojai, California.

Theodore Draper, 93, a historian and author who during World War II wrote from Europe about the fall of France, died Feb. 21 at his home in Princeton, New Jersey. A Communist Party fellow traveler in the 1930s who became a liberal anticommunist in the 1950s and 1960s, Draper worked in the United States for *The Daily Worker*, a Communist newspaper, before becoming foreign editor of the Communist magazine *New Masses* in 1937. He reported from Europe for the magazine, but his conclusion that Hitler would attack the Soviet Union contradicted the Communist Party line, and he left the magazine for the Soviet news agency Tass. After serving as historian of the 84th U. S. Infantry Division in World War II, Draper wrote books and articles mainly for *Commentary* and *The Reporter*, and became an expert on Cuba.



Theodore Draper in 1996

George Herald, 94, an OPC member since 1948, died in Quimper, France, last Oct. 12. Born in Berlin, Herald reported for the International News Service after serving as a U.S. Army captain in World War II. He was INS bureau chief in Berlin and Vienna from 1946-1949, covering the Nuremberg trials and the Paris Peace Conference; a writer for United Features in New York from 1949-1952; associate editor of *UN World* magazine from 1952-1955; bureau chief of Vision Inc. in Paris in 1955; and author of six books as well as contributor to several magazines. When he joined the OPC, he wrote to the club: "Vienna is not a very exciting place these days, as relations between the American and Russian elements here have never been more stable....The result is that American newsmen in Vienna spend a considerable part of their time playing gin rummy and consuming the Army's liquor rations. The Army treats us fine here. It has given us a swanky villa for our press club and cooperates whenever there is news, which is seldom....Our colony here consists of *The New York*



George Herald at 1996 OPC reception in Paris

Times' veteran correspondent **John MacCormic**, **Gaylord Hodenfield** of AP, **Jack Bernard** of UP, **Al Kendrick** of CBS [for whom an OPC Foundation scholarship is named], **Simon Bourgin** of *Time* and *Life* and myself. **John Gunther** visited us for a few days."

DANISH CARTOONS

(Continued from Page 2)

the tumult, the British historian David Irving was convicted of Holocaust denial in Austria.) Or if we Americans didn't have taboos of our own: If the furor had been over a really pornographic cartoon of George Bush, how many U.S. media outlets would actually have shown it?

In the end, none of our freedoms is absolute; all of them must be tempered by conflicting rights. As a great jurist observed, my right to wave my fist stops somewhere short of your nose. A false cry of fire in a crowded theater can't be defended as free speech; nor can incitement to genocide, as practiced by Radio Milles Collines in Rwanda. We aren't allowed to do injury.

But can an insult amount to injury? European courts have said yes, if the insult is anti-Semitic—a position just as problematic as Turkey's law banning mention of its century-old genocide in Armenia. Many countries have made it a crime to insult state officials. The OPC's press freedom committee has always opposed such laws, since they pave the way for prosecuting journalists who expose corruption and wrongdoing, and we will not change that stance. Freedom of expression, said Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., must include "freedom for the thought that we hate," and that is the committee's principle—though admittedly we have not chided Austria for its prosecution of David Irving. Perhaps we should.

It may be that in some cases, press freedom is best exercised with a bit of discretion. *Jyllands-Posten* had every right to stir up mischief, but it would have been a lot better for everyone if the impulse had been allowed to pass.

The OPC committee generally deplores self-censorship, too. But speaking only for myself, I think it was in order in this case, and I applaud the vast majority of the American media that took a pass on displaying the Danish cartoons. I hope we have all learned a lesson.

Larry Martz co-chairs the OPC's Freedom of the Press Committee. This article reflects his personal opinion.

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 11)

London. The author writes about grandiose dreams and realities: Hitler's plans for a Chancellery with halls 30 feet high; Stalin's plans for a Palace of the Soviets to be taller than the Empire State Building and topped by a statue of Lenin bigger than the Statue of Liberty; Brazil's decision to move the capital out of Rio de Janeiro and build a new capital to symbolize the rejection of "centuries of political and social subservience to Europe"; London's Millennium Dome; and the presidential libraries of Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Herbert Walker Bush.

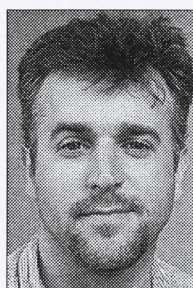


Deyan Sudjic

ASIA

IN THE WEST, propaganda is viewed as a dirty word, writes **Barak Kushner** in "The Thought War: Japanese Imperial Propaganda" [Honolulu: The University of Hawaii Press]. But in Japan, propaganda is defined as "a desirable tool for keeping society unified and on the track

toward modernization.... Propaganda helped unite Japan in its bid to modernize in the prewar era, and the importance of such activity did not fade after the surrender. Japan lost the war, but through determination and careful application of propaganda it did not lose the nation.... The Japanese met the Allies at the doorstep and in true Japanese style made U.S. soldiers take off their shoes before entering."



Barak Kushner

MIDDLE EAST

SAUDI ARABIA HAS BEEN one of America's closest allies since 1944 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt met Saudi King Abdul-Aziz, but there was little public interest in the kingdom in America until the 9/11 attacks, in which 15 of the 19 terrorists were Saudis. After living in a poor district of Jeddah and meeting people from many backgrounds, British journalist **John R. Bradley** wrote "Saudi Arabia Exposed: Inside a Kingdom in Crisis" [New York: Palgrave Macmillan]. The book offers insight into Saudi life seldom reported in

the West, Iranian author **Amir Taheri** wrote in a *New York Post* review. "Despite some harsh words, Bradley cannot hide his sympathy for the kingdom and its people," the reviewer wrote. Bradley worked 30 months for a Saudi daily newspaper. Despite press censorship, Bradley writes that he and an English colleague wrote all the paper's editorials without being told what to say and what not to say.

FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS,

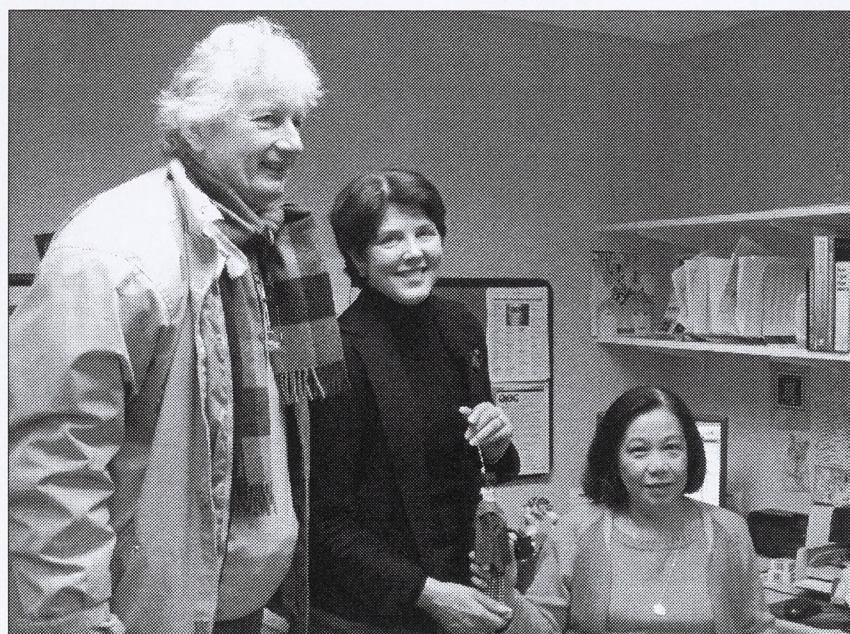
Israel has waged a military campaign to avenge the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Summer Olympics. **Aaron J. Klein**, *Time's* military and intelligence affairs correspondent in Israel and a former Israeli intelligence officer, gained access to key players in order to describe the massacre and Israel's reprisals in "Striking Back: The 1972 Munich Olympics Massacre and Israel's Deadly Response" [New York: Random House]. In an interview with the *New York Post*, Klein said, "The American trauma after 9/11 is similar to the Israeli trauma."



Aaron Klein

NORTH AMERICA

OVER THE LAST 50 YEARS, about 30 million Americans and Canadians have skied for recreation or competition. OPC member **John Fry**, editor-at-large of *Ski* magazine, writes about skiing from its history to its techniques in "The Story of Modern Skiing" [Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England]. Billy Kidd, 1970 world alpine combined champion, commented: "John Fry's entertaining account puts into perspective all of the aspects of the sport and the business of skiing. Fascinating to read even if you don't ski." Fry's chapters include how skiing started in North America before World War II, advances in ski equipment, how skiing changed the Olympics, racing in America, new ways to learn skiing and the new sport of snowboarding. Fry, who has written about skiing since 1964, was elected to the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1995. Jean-Claude Killy, 1968 Olympic triple gold medalist, called the book "A remarkable memoir and history of the sport." The book will be available this autumn. Contact: www.upne.com.



Julien Moes, Chief of Press Service for the Press House of Liege, Belgium, visited the OPC with a contingent of Belgians touring New York City. His gift was an interesting Walloon character, "Tchantches," which he presented to Sonya Fry and Boots Duque in the OPC office.

New Books

GLOBAL

DINAH LEE KÜNG DESCRIBES her third novel, "Under Their Skin" [United Kingdom: Halban/Orion], as a "moral satire about a Geneva laser dermatologist and his leprologist wife." Originally, the global eradication of leprosy



Dinah Lee Küng

was to be the comic sub-plot of a love story between a doctor and a violinist with a birthmark on her face. But when Küng interviewed Dr. Denis Daumerie, the World Health Organization's top leprosy administrator, during her research for the novel, he let her know he felt the subplot demanded a more serious treatment. Küng reports: "The prickly Daumerie eventually became the supportive inspiration for a revised, more compelling treatment of current disputes over global leprosy management, with the result that the novel's secondary narrative nearly hijacks the main plot, a touching love story." OPC member Küng lives in Switzerland with her husband, an International Red Cross

veteran. She worked 20 years in Asia as a correspondent for *The Economist* and *BusinessWeek* and a contributor to *The Washington Post*, *International Herald Tribune* and NPR. Küng won an OPC award in 1991 for reporting on human rights.

DURING WORLD WAR II, 117 women were accredited as war correspondents on the Allied side. Two of them, **Martha Gellhorn**, with *Colliers* magazine, and **Lee Miller**, who wrote for *Condé Nast*, appear in new books. Martha is one of the writers profiled in "Journalists: 100 Years of the Best Writing and Reporting by Women Journalists" [New York: Carroll & Graf], edited by **Eleanor Mills**, a London *Sunday Times* editor, with British novelist **Kira Cochrane**. Gellhorn, who was Ernest Hemingway's third wife, covered the Spanish Civil War, Russia's invasion of Finland, Japan's invasion of China, the Allied invasion of Europe, and the Vietnam and Six-Day Wars. In a dispatch on the Dachau concentration camp, she wrote: "We have seen too many wars and too much violent dying; we have seen hospitals, bloody and messy as butcher shops; we have seen the dead like bundles lying on all the roads of half the earth. But nowhere was there anything like this. Nothing about war was ever as insanely wicked as these starved and outraged, naked, nameless dead." The collection also includes work



Martha Gellhorn

by Emma Goldman, Mary McCarthy, Susan Sontag, Rebecca West, Daphne Du Maurier, Nellie Bly, Nancy Mitford, Pauline Kael and many others.

Lee Miller's story is told in "Lee Miller: A Life" [New York: Knopf] by **Carolyn Burke**. A model and lover of many influential artists of the early 20th century, Miller learned the basics of photography while modeling for photographer Edward Steichen and was inspired to become a photographer. As a photojournalist for *Vogue* during World War II, she covered the London Blitz, Normandy and the liberations of Buchenwald and Dachau.



Lee Miller

After the Allies took over Adolf Hitler's house, she posed bathing in his bathtub, a picture of the Führer on the lip of the tub, the statue of a nude woman on a dressing table and Miller's combat boots on the floor. After returning home from the war, Miller suffered post-traumatic stress disorder and withdrawal.

"THE RICH AND POWERFUL have used architecture to try to achieve immortality, impress their contemporaries, stroke their own egos and make political and religious statements," *New York Times* book reviewer **Michiko Kakutani** wrote, commenting on "The Edifice Complex: How the Rich and Powerful Shape the World" [New York: Penguin Press] by **Deyan Sudjic**, architecture critic for *The Observer* of (Continued on Page 11)

OPC AWARDS DINNER

Thursday, April 20 at
Mandarin Oriental
Hotel

Reception at 6pm
Dinner at 7pm

TED KOPPEL

President's Award and
Keynote Speaker

BRIAN WILLIAMS

Awards Presenter

Advance Reservations
Essential

Overseas Press Club of America
40 West 45 Street
New York, NY 10036 USA